Universal mathematics result of light and heat

By: His Majesty King Ken

Light is a liquid. Light is the much less dense liquid from the sun. We breathe in liquid and breathe out liquid. The planets, sun, moons, etc, do the same. Constant force times stability equals constant pressure. If pressure cannot convert force to a free flow or a reflecting flow, if force is too dense, then pressure has to start a converting process. Because that pressure has to be released and that pressure can only be released by a penetrating flow. Which means, the liquid has to be very lighter in density times the stability, thus, pressure will push it out, because pressure times body equals force. In this case, light, which is a force. Light is not of a constant speed. Some lights are slower, and some lights are faster. It depends on the pressure times body times area. Light is not the fastest thing in the universe. We are unimaginably small, yet unimaginably large. We are unimaginably fast, yet unimaginably slow. The same goes for everything else in the universe.

I know light is not a particle, for many reasons:

1. Particle times solid = free flow, reflecting flow but does not equal penetrating flow. Liquid times solid = free flow, reflecting flow, and penetrating flow.
2. Quantum entanglement. A particle here cannot have an effect on the particle over there. A body of liquid here can spread all the way over there and have an effect over there. For example: Electricity in the ocean, will have an effect right around the earth, but electricity in a steel marble has a gap to be filled before reaching that other steal marble over there.
3. If everything was made of atoms, there would be no elasticity in water. There would be no solid. There would be no us. If infinity is real, then there wouldn't even be a single density. There would be no pressure for gravity. Everything would be nothing. Realistically, an active universe of atoms is unimaginable. Universal physics put reality over everything. Universal mathematics says, "if something does not make sense realistically, (not socially), realistically, it is not as yet explained". A pool of dust particles are not a body of liquid, nor solid, but a pool of many solid bodies. If I add x amount of water to the particles, they will all dissolve, and only then becomes liquid. If I add heat to that body of liquid, heat will convert most of the liquid into a heat force out of the body of liquid, compressing into a body of solid. If I continue converting the liquid out of the body of solid, I will again, get particles.

I made some mistakes in my previous papers these are the corrections.

1. Particles = pressure taken away from solid.
2. Solid = pressure taken away from liquid.
3. Liquid = pressure times solid.

I know energy = body times pressure, also = force. But heat seems to be pressure that can be the density of any density. Is heat the great pressure I speak of? Being a less density of liquid, heat will penetrate through denser liquids. And being a much less density of liquid, heat will penetrate through solids. So, heat has to be a compressed pressure that can be any density and can become a force, a force of compressed density. A force so compressed of pressure that if hits a greater density, the pressure inside the force, no matter how slow the force, will be so strong that it will uncompressed into greater densities. Let's do some math. Let's say, in a greater density, a force of compressed pressure uncompressed 2% of its compressed pressure in two days. Then in a much greater density, twice the density before, the force of compressed pressure will uncompressed only 1% in two days. This means, the less density heat has, with more compressed pressure, the freer it flows through a denser density, the other way around for the opposite. Now I know why certain heat burns. The compressed pressure in the force, acts on one's skin, trying to release pressure, but finding it hard to penetrate. Burn is like a rapid spank, but without the strong converting process. What is pressure? Pressure is density compressed into a smaller density, with the drive to be released. Is pressure and heat the same thing? Yes!

If all that is true, electricity is the force of a compressed pressure being the density of a much less dense liquid, penetrating through denser densities, almost at the speed of light. Then somewhere out there, electricity is so less in density and moves so fast, faster than the speed of light. That current could supply every inch on earth with electricity. But this also means, light times stability = pressure of light. Then light pressure can be electricity! This would answer a lot of unanswered questions, and correct many of the incorrect, or incomplete answers.